

ATTITUDE OF BUKHARA OGUZ DIALECTS TO OTHER TURKISH LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS

Allaberdiev Alijon Avezberdievich

PhD. Great teacher

Navoi State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbek language faculty

Tel: +998933160985

rifat.aliyev76@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

This article explains the use of the turkic words in the Bukhara uguз dialects and compares the Turkic words with other uzbek dialects and the languages of Turkic language family. There is written the historical etymology of words, lexical layers, comparison, synonymic lines and some features of the vocabulary of the region.

Keywords: dialect, historical etymology of words, lexical layer, comparison, synonymic line.

Introduction

The lexical structure of Bukhara Oghuz dialects is formed in the form of lexical-semantic system of this dialect. All lexical units and grammatical devices present in Bukhara Oghuz dialects (here in after BOD) are the dialect itself, its own richness. However, these lexical units did not appear suddenly in the dialectal vocabulary. BOD dictionary composition like other Uzbek dialects, it has undergone complex stages of development.

In order to understand and imagine the evolution of lexical units in the blank, it is necessary to study and analyze the words in its vocabulary from the historical and etymological point of view, to divide them into etymological layers. These linguistic actions are performed to find out the origin of dialects and to inform the scientific community about them. The main part of lexical units used in the speech of all Uzbek dialects living in Bukhara region, in particular, Oghuz dialects, is a common word for almost all Turkic peoples, and most of them can be found in Turkish written monuments. Probably for this reason, the Russian Turkologist N.A. Baskakov wrote in his famous work "Introduction to the study of Turkic languages" that "a characteristic feature of the main lexical fund of Turkic languages is its common unity for all Turkic languages."¹ This idea was supported by academician Sh. Shoabdurahmanov also supported in his work that "since Uzbek belongs to the family of Turkic languages, many words (primitive Uzbek words) characteristic of Uzbek language and its dialects have etymological similarity with many words in the dictionary of other Turkic languages."²

Indeed, words such as *bosh* (head), *yürek* (heart), *mən* (I), *byr* (one), *bər* (bər), *qəra* (black) used in the Uzbek language and its dialects are Turkmen, Azerbaijani, Turkish, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Karakalpak.³ When comparing with the Tatar and Bashkir languages, it can be seen that they have only partial phonetic changes: in the Tashkent dialect - *bash*, *yürey*, *qəra*, *mən*, *byr*, *bər*; In the Fergana dialect - *bəsh*, *yürek*, *qəra*, *men*, *byr*, *bər*; in Turkmen - *bash*, *yürek*, *gara*, *bir*, *bar*; in Azerbaijani - *bash*, *yurak*, *gara*, *men*, *bir*, *bar*; in Turkish *bas*, *yürek*, *kara*, *ben*, *bir*, *var*; in Kazakh - *bas*, *jurek*, *kara*, *men*, *bir*, *bar*; in Kyrgyz - *bas*, *jyrak*, *kara*, *men*, *bir*, *bar*; in Karakalpak - *bas*, *jyreк*, *qara*, *men*, *bir*, *bar*; in Tatar and Bashkir - *bash*, *yərek*, *kara*, *min*, *bir*, *bar*, etc.

Among the original Turkish lexical units are *sagqiz* "chewing gum", *gun // kun* "day", *əy* "moon", *gəz // kəz* eye, *dil*, "tongue", *əyəq* "foot", *bosh* "head", *dəq* "mountain", *duz* "salt" as to the noun family; *kychy // kychyk* "small", *kötty* "hard", *əjy* "bitter" are related to adjective family; *bir* "one", *iki* "two", *uch* "three", *dört* "four", *besh* "five", *əltı* "six", *seven // yetti* "seven", *sekiz // səkkis* "eight", *dokuz* "nine" typical of a series of numbers; *diy* "say", *bol* "be", *qol* "stay", *chiq* "go out", *git* "go away", *gör* "see", *göger* "grow" as an example.

If we compare the original Turkic words meaning empty human body parts and household items in Khorezm Oghuz dialects, Turkmen, Azerbaijani, Turkish languages, the common Turkish commonalities between them are obvious: BOSH, Oguz, Turkmen, Azeri. dish, "tooth"; BOD. *səqqəl*, oguz. *səqqəl*, turkm. *sakgal*, ozar. *saggal*, turk. *sakal* "beard"; BOD. *kuləq*, oguz *kulak*, turkm., ozar. *gulak*, turk. *kulak* "ear"; BOD. *qəpəq*, oguz. *kapak*, turkm. *gabak*, turk. *kapak* "pumpkin"; BOD. *dodəq*, oguz. *dodak*, turkm. *dodak*, ozar. *dodag*, turk. *dudak*, "lip"; BOD, oguz. *dyl*, turkm., ozar. *dil*, turk. *dil* "tongue"; BOD. *bəgyr*, oguz. *bagir*, turkm. *bagyr*, ozar. *bagir*, turk. *Bagir* "liver"; BOD. *temena*, oguz. *tamen*, turkm. *temen*; turk. *chuvaldız* "juvoldız". BOD. *chənəq*, oguz. *chanak*, turkm. *chanak*, ozar. *chanag*, turk. *canak*, *gagauz*, "bowl", BOD. *susəq*, oguz. *susaq*, *gagauz*, turkm. *susak* "scoop" and so on.⁴ It is also clear from this linguistic evidence that the richness of the lexicon of the original Turkic stratum in the BOSH is historically stable and has undergone little change.

These considerations are also confirmed by the following lexical units recorded in the Orkhon-Enasay monuments and compared with the value of vocabulary: BOD. *bəshləməq*, Enasoy. *bashlamak* "to begin"; BOD. *eshyt*, Enasoy. *esit* "hear", BOD. *yosh*, Enasoy. *yash* "young"; BOD, Enasoy. *yer* "place"; BOD. *gýchly*, Enasoy. *kuchlig* "strong"; BOD.

¹ Baskakov N.A vvedenie v izuchenie tyurkix yazikov. M., "vissaya shkola", 1969, c. 118

² Shoabdurakhmonov Sh. Uzbek literary language and uzbek dialects. "Tashkent" 1962, 207-p

³ The words in parentheses or quotation marks indicate the appearance of this lexical unit in the Uzbek literary language

⁴ Batmanov I.A, Aragachi Z.B, Babushkin G.F. Sovremennaya I drevnaya Eniseyka. Frunze, 1962, c213-215

byrğa, Enasoy. *birlə* "together"; BOD, Enasoy. *bəri* "since"; BOD. *yigirmə* // *yigirmi*, Enasoy. *yigirmi* "twenty" (20); BOD. *kəlin* // *gəlin* "bride", and so on.

Among the original Turkish lexical units in the BOD vocabulary, the linguistic evidence that is interesting and unique to researchers is extremely numerous and diverse. The specificity of the lexical units in this direction to the original Turkic layer can be known and determined only through historical books on the sources of Turkic languages. The largest of these works and the one that attracts the attention of all researchers in terms of vocabulary is Mahmud Kashgari's Devonu lug'otit turk.

Ahmad Ishaev, a dialectologist who has studied the attitude of Uzbek dialects to this work, wrote in his book "Devonu lug'otit turk" by Mahmud Kashgari, a great linguist who laid the foundation for the comparative study of Turkic languages, that various phonetic, grammatical, especially lexical facts about Uyghur dialects (more precisely, dialects of these dialects) are more common. This is explained, firstly, by the fact that many tribes (for example, the Uzbek people of 92 tribes) took part in the formation of the Uzbek people, and secondly, none of the Turkic languages has as many and varied dialects as Uzbek. Due to these two factors, one of which is required of the other, many linguistic facts, both common and non-common, have been preserved in Uzbek dialects, both recorded and unregistered in Turkic written monuments, as well as common to all Turkic languages.⁵

Indeed, the lexical units of the original Turkic layer used in the Devonu lug'otit turk are still actively used in the Bukhara Oghuz dialects. We have not yet observed that such lexical units are used in the Uzbek literary language and in the Fergana-Tashkent Uzbek dialects. On this basis, these same lexical units can be studied in groups below.

I. Lexical units specific to ancient written monuments, preserved at various levels in the bod, but not present in the Uzbek literary language. These lexical units are a) words that have their own synonym in the Uzbek language: Devon. *aja* "kaft" (Index, 15), BOD. *ɔyo*, *oguz*, turkm. *a:ya* "palm"; Attuhfa. (175), Ancient. turk. *el* (DTS, 169) "hand, palm", BOD. *el* // *al*, turkm. *el*, *oguz*. *əl* "hand"; Devon. *jymyrtga* «egg» (Index, 140), BOD. *oguz*. *yumyrtga*, turkm. *yumyrtga* "egg"; Devon. *jitti*: *jumišti* "sharpened, sharpened" (Index, 131), BOD. *ittik* «sharp», turkm. *yiti* "sharp"; Devon. *kizlädi* "hide" (Index, 160), BOD, *oguz*. *gizlemek*, turkm. *gizlemek* "to hide"; Devon *jitti* "disappeared" (Index, 134), BOD. *yitti*, *oguz*. *yitty*, turkm. *yitdi* "disappeared"; Devon. *chigildi* "tied" (Index 331), BOD. *chigildi*, *oguz*. *chiyildi*, turkm. *chigildi* "tied" and so on. b) words that do not have their own synonyms in the Uzbek literary language: Devon. the phrase *aniz* "land where grain crops are harvested" (Index, 20), BOD. *angara* "harvested field".⁶ This lexical unit, in the form of *əngər* // *əngən*, is also used in Uzbek dialects in Tajikistan to mean "harvested field". Devon. *atiz* "crop between two streams" (Index, 27), BOD. *ətyz*, *oguz*, turkm. *atyz* "arable land, fertile arable land", etc.

II. Original Turkish words with changes in meaning. Some of the lexical units used in ancient Turkic written monuments are being used today in the speech of the representatives of the BOD with partial changes in terms of meaning. This process must be regarded as "the result of the laws of development of our language, which, over time, have acquired new meanings and are moving further and further away from their meanings."⁷ Examples of these are the following lexical units:

Devon. *İMİR* "when the eyebrows darken (Oghuz)" (Index, 92). BOSH. *imir* means "a natural phenomenon that falls less than rain." In Uzbek folk dialects this word is *imir* (Hazorasp) "wet" (DUFD, 116), *ymyrduman* (Bern., B-bzr) "fog" (DUFD, 122; E. Urozov, 92), turkm. *umyr* is used in such senses as "air, mist mixed with steam" (DTL, 684). Devon. *adash* "friend, comrade", *adashlik* "friendship, loyalty, sincerity" (Index, 11-12), BOD and other Uzbek dialects *adash* the meaning of the word *adash* in the Uzbek literary language is the same as someone else's name; the appeal of such people to one another "(ADUL, II, 1, 39). Comparison. turkm. *atdash* «*atdash*» (TDS, 57), Turkish. *adash* "adash" (TRS, 25); Devon. *aqr*. "Stables" (Index, 31), BOD and other Uzbek dialects *akhyr* // *ɔxyr* // *axur* // *akhur* means "device for feeding livestock (sheep, goats, cows, horses) in the Uzbek literary language" (ADL, II, 3, 161). The Uzbek language and its dialects probably passed through the Persian-Tajik languages. In Persian-Tajik languages, the word *otxona* is expressed by lexical units such as *saisxona*, *aspoxona*, *akhtakhana*, *tavila* (Rustadjsl, 409), while the device for feeding livestock is given by the word *akhur* (Rubinchik, 1, 56; Rustadjsl, 1240);⁸ Devon. *col* «wet, damp» (Index, 229), BOD and in other Uzbek dialects this word is *sel*, *uzb. ad.* occurs in the form of a *sel* in the language and means the water, the blood of the flesh (ADUL, II, 3, 476). Devon *ekä*; "Older sister" (DLT, III, 13; Index, 40), in many Uzbek dialects, the word "father" is used in the Uzbek literary language to mean "the eldest son born to the same parents (in relation to his younger siblings)". However, in the Oghuz dialect of the Uzbek language, *eke* means "the father of a child is young, and the grandfather is alive" (KhD, 22). also means brother. However, in the Turkmen dialects of the Oghuz group of languages, including Emrali, ota, arsari, *eke* means "sister", in Kirach dialect it means *eke* "brother", and in Nohur and Murcha dialects mean *eke* "father". In the Turkmen literary language, *ekeji* is used to mean "mother-in-law" (DTL, 799). It can be seen that the meaning is also preserved in the Uzbek language and dialects.

In the Turkmen literary language, the Uzbek word for sister is a combination of *uly ayal dogan*.⁹ I. Ismailov noted that in Uyghur dialects the term *aka* is used in the sense of "grandfather", "father".¹⁰ The Central Asian Tafsir also states

⁵ Ishaev Ahmad. "Davani lugotit turk" and Uzbek dialects// Uzbek language and literature, 1971, issue 5,63-67

⁶ Sheraliyev E. Common Turkish words in dialects, Uzbek language and literature, 1990, 54-56

⁷ Sheraliyev E. Common Turkish words in dialects, Uzbek language and literature, 1990,

⁸ In our opinion during the reign of Mahmud Kashgari, the word *aqr* was partially changed in meaning and transferred to the Persian – Tajik languages. We believe that it is possible that he later returned from Persian- Tajik to Turkish languages, including Uzbek, in the form of *manger*

⁹ Turkman dilinin dialekltarinin ocherki. Ashgabat, "Science" 1970, 375-377 p. Turkmen dilinin gisgacha dialektologik suzlugi Ashgabat, "Science" 1977, 210-p

¹⁰ Ismoilov I. Terms of kinship in Turkish languages. Tashkent. 1966, p 57

that *äkä* means "sister."¹¹ Devon. *kerik* " long, wide" (Index, 155), BOSH and other Uzbek dialects. (ADUL, II, 2, 354), in Dehkanabad, Kashkadarya , a woman who flies " (T.N.145); Devon. *chanaq* " wooden utensils" (Index, 321), BOD. *chonoq* "plate". Comparison. Khorezm Oguz. *chanaq* 1. A bowl made of wood, now obsolete; wooden plate, bowl; a dish in the shape of a narin dish. 2. Seed nest (KhD, 96); *chanak* (Gurl., Mng't. Ya-bzr) "zarang plate" (DUFD, 293), *chanaq* 1. Bowl (ceramic, wood, aluminum bowl, cup); 2. plate (Ishaev, 169); In Kashkadarya's Dehkanabad, the bowl is "the abdomen of musical instruments such as the *dutar* and the *tar*." In the village of Qarluq in Kashkadarya, a bowl is " a sack-shaped vessel made of goat skin for carrying bread and other foodstuffs" (T.N. 338). The lexical unit *chanak* // *chanag* meaning "vessel" is also found in Turkmen, Azerbaijani, Turkish and Gagauz languages. Of these, we found it necessary to look at the word *chanak* and *çanak* in the Turkmen and Turkish languages. Because in Azerbaijani and Gagauz languages *chanag* // *chanak* is briefly described as "pottery". In Turkmen and Turkish languages, this lexical unit is widely interpreted: turkm. *cha:nak* "a carved wooden dish, a large plate, a corset" (ADL, 738); turk. *canak* 1. ceramic pot, platter. 2. flower pots. pottery, "kitchen utensils" (TRS, 168). Apparently, the meaning of the word *chanak* has expanded today. At present, wooden dishes are almost never produced. Instead, many ceramic, aluminum or plastic containers are produced. Devon. issued "aunt's son, nephew" (Index, 329), BOD. *chyqən*, 1. dugona chykan in Khorezm Oghuz and Kipchak dialects. 2. the appeal of the girls to each other. The meaning in Devon is preserved in the Turkmen language: turkm. *chykan* "children of sisters, children" (DTL, 758). This means that *chykan* in the Turkmen language approaches historical significance with its application to both boys and girls. In the BOD and Khorezm Oghuz and Kipchak dialects of the Uzbek language there is a departure from the historical meaning in the lexical unit *chykan*. Devon. *jing* "cotton (argu, yagmo, qarluq)" (Index, 147), BOD. *yung*, *oguz*. *yun*, in some Uzbek dialects *yun* // *jun*, in Uzbek dialects belonging to the Kipchak group wool "thick hair, hair, wool covering the body of an animal or person" (ADUL, II, 2,113; ADUL, II, 5, 86). Comparison. turkm. *yun* (DTL, 356) // *tuy* (DTL, 663), turk. *Tuy;yun* (Rustursl, 1003), *jün, tiük* (Ruskksl, 1102), Tatar. *yon, tök* (Rustatsl, 706) "wool". Devan. *alqindi* 1. finished, completed. 2. died (Index, 18). The earth is already "dead" (DPT, 1, 253). BOD and other Uzbek dialects, as well as *alqyndy* in the Uzbek literary language, are used in the sense of "soap that has become thin again and again: soap residue" (ADUL, II, 3, 10, 120).

If we pay attention to the number of words specific to the original Turkic layer and the level of their use in languages, it becomes clear that these lexical units are more within the dialects and languages belonging to the Oghuz group. Probably for this reason, the shevashunos, prof. F.A. Abdullaev "... Some words mentioned in Mahmud Kashgari's dictionary as Oghuz (often not mentioned) are still found only in Oghuz languages and in Oghuz dialects of Uzbek language. Qarluq and Kipchak do not occur in group languages, although they do occur in the passive vocabulary, dial. "¹² Indeed, *jymurtga*(III, 439), *chyrak* (I, 359), *komach* (I, 51), *jydryk* (III, 127), *tamar* (I, 343), *jylun* (III, 30), *kerpitch* (I, 424) , *jigdä* (III, 37), *gewä* (III, 245), *suqu* (III, 246), *kechi* (III, 238) as (BOD. *soqy, gechchy* // *gechchy*) lexical units are an example of this. Also, the original Turkic words related to the fields of animal husbandry and agriculture are found in a variety of ways in the value of the BOD dictionary.¹³

In short, the lexical units of the original Turkic stratum are characterized by the fact that the Bukhara Oghuz dialect has historically been stable and has undergone little change. From this point of view, the original Turkic words in the object of our research are the common wealth of BOD, in a broader sense, the Uzbek language and the Turkic languages. Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devonu lug'otit turk" shows that the common Turkic layer of the languages belonging to the BOSH and Oghuz groups, the linguistic conditions of the Oghuz, are still alive and stable today. The historical-comparative study of linguistic facts in all Uzbek dialects with Devon fully confirms that the Uzbek literary language is not lexically based on one dialect, but on all Uzbek dialects.¹⁴

CONDITIONAL ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ARTICLE

1. Attuhfa - Attuhfatuz zakiyatü fillüg'atit turkiya. T., «Fan», 1968.
2. BOD - Bukhara Oghuz dialects
3. Devon - Devonian dictionary in Turkish.
4. DLT - Devonu lug'otit turk. Three volumes. T., "Science", 1960–1962 (translator and publisher S. Mutallibov).
5. DTS - Drevnetyurkskiy slovar. L., Nauka, 1969.
6. Index - Devonu lug'otit turk. Index-dictionary. T., «Fan», 1967.
7. Ishaev - Ishaev A. Uzbek dialects in Karakalpakstan. T., «Fan», 1977.
8. Rubinchik, 1 - Persian-Russian dictionary. V dvux tomox. M., «Soviet encyclopedia», 1970 (Head Yu.A. Rubinchik).
9. Ruskksl - Russko-karakalpaksiy slovar. M., «Soviet encyclopedia», 1967.
10. Rustadjsl - Russko-tadzhikskiy slovar. M., «Russkiy yazyk», 1985.
11. Rustatsl - Russko-Tatar dictionary. M., «Russkiy yazyk», 1984.
12. Rustursl - Russko-turetskiy slovar. M., «Soviet encyclopedia», 1972.
13. DTL - a dictionary of the Turkmen language. Ashgabat, "Science", 1962.

¹¹ Borovkov A. K Leksika sredniaziatskovo tefsira XII-XIII M., 1963, 72p

¹² Abdullaev F. the problems of oghuz components in Devani lugatit turk/ Uzbek language and literature, 1971, 51-56 p

¹³ These areas are covered in detail in B. Yusupov's article "Forish dialect" and " Devonı lugatit turk". Uzbek language and literature, 1981, pp 51-54

¹⁴ Shoabdurahmonov Sh. Uzbek literary language and Uzbek folk dialects. Tashkent, 1962, p 316

14. TRS - Turetsko-russkiy slovar. M., «Russkiy yazyk», 1977.
15. T.N. - Nafasov T. Kashkadarya Uzbek folk words. T., «Muharrir», 2011.
16. KhD - Abdullaev F. Khorezm dialects. T, Fan, 1961.
17. DUDF - Dictionary of Uzbek folk dialects. T., «Fan», 1971.
18. LUD - lexicon of Uzbek dialects ». T., «Fan», 1966.
19. E.. Urozov - Urozov E. Uzbek dialects in South Karakalpakstan. T., «Fan» 1978.
20. ADUL, II - Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language (Five volumes). T., State Scientific Publishing House "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", 2006–2008.